BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month ..... $10 00
" 3 months ..... 20 00
" 6 months ..... 40 00
Weekly paper, 3 months ..... 10 00
" 6 months ..... 20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1865 NO. 66

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One day | $5 00 | One week | $30 00 |
| Two days | 9 00 | Two weeks | 50 00 |
| Three days | 15 00 | Three weeks | 90 00 |
| Four days | 20 00 | One month | 120 00 |
| Five days | 25 00 | Two months | 240 00 |

Five lines, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

### SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1865.

The Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably upon the petition of soldiers and citizens in regard to furloughs, transportation, &c. Also upon the bill to repeal sec. 119, chap 34, Revised Code.

A report from the Treasurer in regard to moneys due the State from the Confederate Government was read. A correspondence between the Treasurer of the State and the Secretary of the Treasury at Richmond was embraced in the report, and may be summed up in two words, thus, "No money."

A number of engrossed bills from the House was read.

An engrossed bill concerning wills in Pitt county passed its several readings.

Engrossed resolutions in regard to Dr. Ritter were referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Matthews introduced a bill to amend an act to increase the efficiency of the Home Guards. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

BILLS, ETC., ON THEIR SECOND READINGS.

A bill concerning the town of Fayetteville—to provide a guard. Passed.

A resolution to retain millers and artizans at home. Adopted.

A bill in regard to courts in Brunswick county. Passed.

A bill in relation to the robbing of dwelling houses—making such robbery punishable with death. Laid upon the table, Ayes 25, Nays 14.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order, concerning impressments, was taken up, and pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Jan 26, 1865.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock A. M., Mr. Shepherd presiding.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom were referred papers in relation to the contested election in Northampton county, reported through Mr. Hanes, their chairman, that no fraud appeared in said election, but aside from informalities the facts were such as left the committee in doubt as to which of the contestants were elected.

The committee for these reasons submitted resolutions declaring the seat in question vacant, providing for a new election and authorizing payment to the contestants (Messrs. Calvert and Rogers) of the *per diem* and mileage of members for their past attendance on the sessions of the House. This report and resolution was made the special order for 12 o'clock, M.

Mr. Grissom introduced resolutions explanatory of an act to exempt certain officers and employees of the State from conscription, and to give efficiency to the same: [Provides for the exemption of one deputy sheriff in each county.] Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Harrison introduced the following resolution which was accepted:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the laws in regard to the Guard for Home Defence as to place the field officers not assigned to command into the ranks as officers of the line are now placed; also into the necessities of restricting the classes and number of exemptions, and report by bill or otherwise.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish in Newhegan Creek in the county of Pasquotank, was amended, on motion of Mr. Benbury by extending its purview to Chowan river in the county of Chowan, and then passed its 2d and 3d readings.

A bill to amend the 101st chap, Revised Code, was put on its 2d reading.

On motion of Mr. Fowle "a bill concerning roads" introduced by himself, was substituted for the pending bill. The rules were suspended and this bill passed its 3d reading.

A resolution in favor of Joseph H. Cardwell, of Rockingham county, was rejected on its 2d reading.

A resolution of thanks to Maj. Harvey Bingham, Capt. Jordan Cook and men under their command, for services rendered in capturing deserters, etc., in Western North Carolina, was adopted.

A bill in favor of soldiers discharged from the Confederate States' Army. [Exempts from Home Guard Duty.] Passed 3d and 3d readings.

A bill to exempt the Mayor and Commissioners of the City of Raleigh from Home Gard duty, was put on its 2d reading.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham the bill was amended by providing that the persons so exempted from Home Guard duty should be such as are not liable to conscription.

On motion of Mr. Benbury, the bill was amended by extending its provisions to all incorporated towns in the State.

On motion of Mr. McAden the bill was further amended by enacting that the provisions of the bill should extend to every farmer in the State who produces a surplus of provisions and sells to soldiers' families at schedule prices and every man who has five children dependent upon his labor for support.

On motion of Mr. Powell the bill was laid on the table, yeas 56, nays 44.

The Report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections was withdrawn by the chairman for revision by the Committee.

Mr. Carter's resolutions in relation to negotiations for an honorable peace, being a special order for to-day, were postponed on motion of Mr. Caldwell, and made the special order for 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday next.

Leave of absence until Tuesday next was granted Mr. Davis, one of the Engrossing Clerks.

The House, on motion of Mr. Hanes, adjourned until 11 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

### Proceedings of City Council.

RALEIGH, Jan. 25, 1865.

A regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held this evening. Present—Col. Wm. H. Harrison, Mayor; Messrs. W. R. Richardson, J. J. Overby, P. Overby, N. S. Harp, A. Creech, C. M. Farriss, H. Poole and H. Mahler Commissioners.

The following accounts were presented, read, and, on motion, allowed, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. A. Johnson, | Watchman, | $62 |
| W. C. Parker, | " | 60 |
| M. C. Luter, | " | 60 |
| Wm Overby, | " | 60 |
| W. A. Beves, | " | 59 |
| C. A. Driver, | " | 62 |
| C. H. Horton's estate, | | 66 |

Mr. Harp offered the following ordinance, which was adopted:

*Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh:* That it shall not be lawful for any slave to buy or contract to buy any meat, provisions or other articles in the city market, without the written permission of his or her owner or manager, nor for any slave to buy or contract to buy any meat, provisions or other articles in said market with intent to sell the same again, nor to sell or offer to sell any articles purchased in said market, and any slave offending against either of said provisions, shall be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, at the discretion of the Mayor.

SEC. 2. The said ordinance shall go into effect on the 1st day of February, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk to advertise the same in the City papers, at the Court House, Post Office and other public places.

Mr. J. J. Overby offered the following ordinance, which was adopted:

*Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh*, That no person shall be recommended to have license to retail spirituous liquors in the city limits, unless such recommendation be made at a regular meeting of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Harp it was ordered that persons failing to perform duty as City Night Watch shall be fined $1 in coin or its equivalent, unless a satisfactory excuse is rendered.

On motion of Mr. Creech it was ordered that the City Constable be directed to employ some person to stop the leaks in the roof of the Mayor's office and City Hall.

Mr. Creech, Chairman of Committee appointed to examine the street on Mr. Albert Johnson's premises, asked further time to report, which was granted.

On motion the Board adjourned.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk

## LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

OUR MACHINE has been out of order for some time. Yesterday we were tinkering upon it, with a view to making repairs, when it started off and ground out the following:

Up up with the Flag,
The White Flag of Peace!
Let the roar of artillery
And musketry cease.
Let the dark War-demon
Shrink back to his hell,
And the beautiful Peace-king
Come among us to dwell.
Then up with the Flag,
The White Flag of Peace,
Let the burning of powder
And the flow of blood cease.

Up, up with the Flag,
Unstained let it wave,
The signal of Peace
Over War's bloody grave;
Let it wave in the sunlight
And float in the breeze,
The emblem of Heaven,
O'er the lands and the seas.
Then up with the Flag,
The White Flag of Peace,
Let the burning of powder
And the flow of blood cease.

Let the bayonet rust,
And the sword be broken;
Let deception be damned
And the truth be spoken;
Let the soldier come home
Where the hearth-fires burn,
And warm hearts are waiting
To greet his return.
Then up with the Flag,
The White Flag of Peace,
Let Freedom prevail,
And tyranny cease.

Here the machine gave out, but we took it up to the Capitol, and after listening to several speeches it murmured:

O, would some power the giftie gi' us
To hear ourselves as ithers hear us;
It would from many a folly clear us,
And much claptrap.

"Owing to circumstances," &c. the "Local" did not preside over his column yesterday. To-day he announces that the Legislature has appointed Commissioners to proceed to Richmond. How many, and for what purpose, he knows not, as it was all done in "secret session"—two words that are an abomination to the people—and justly so. We will interrogate no one, but we will give all the information that leaks out We miss from the Senate chamber Messrs. Pool and Hall, and the presumption is they have gone to Richmond We consider it folly to try to conceal such things from the people. The facts *will* come out, and nobody will be thanked for withholding them.

RUMORS.—Madam Rumor has more than her thousand tongues just at present. There are rumors of peace commissioners in Richmond, peace commissioners in Washington City—peace commissioners everywhere. The cry of peace is going forth throughout the land, and the *wish* may be the *father* to all these rumors It is said that white flags are floating from the fortifications of both armies in Virginia. The "Local" gives it as *his* opinion that this war is virtually ended; but he wishes, on the score of popularity, to be distinctly understood as being in favor of the "next war."

DOGGISH.—Our citizens upon the streets and upon the Market Square had quite a serenade yesterday morning from dogs, male and female, howling, barking, yelling, growling, snapping, &c. As is frequently the case among humans the whole fuss was about one little female, whose owner should be required to take better care of her.

In England, the Bible is now supplied for twelve cents, the New Testament for four cents, and the Gospel for two cents each.

And according to the use made of it in this portion of the "moral vineyard" both the Bible and Testament are very dear, while the Gospel, like law or the Constitution, is an obsolete idea.

"WHAT'S THE NEWS"—We presume we are asked this question forty times a day. Our reply is: $40 for six months; $20 for three months; and $10 for one month. Try it.

We call attention to the proceedings of our Town Council at a meeting held on Wednesday night. The beginning is good, and augurs well for the future

Unless the clerk of the weather gets up a new programme, yesterday will be entitled to be known hereafter as *the cold day* of the winter. The thermometer (a short one at that,) was about zero

RELIGIOUS.—The *Conservative* says:—The Right Rev. Henry C. Lay, Bishop of Arkansas, on Sunday last preached in Christ Church in this city His sermon was an eloquent appeal to take up the Cross and follow Christ, and an earnest exhortation to Christians to prove their faith by bearing with fortitude, the chastening which God may send upon them. The sermon was an excellent one, and should have been heard by all, especially those who are ready to faint under the heavy burdens imposed upon them by this great war.

On Sunday night the Bishop preached in the same church to the colored people.

## RICHMOND GOSSIP.

The *Dispatch* of Monday says:

Mr. James A. Seddon has resigned the Portfolio of War. We have not been able to learn that his successor has been appointed, though several prominent gentlemen are spoken of as likely to be appointed. Among these are General Braxton Bragg, General Breckinridge, and Senator Hill, of Georgia. There is a report that the place had been offered to General Breckinridge, but that he declined to accept unless he was allowed to select his Commissary-General. It is understood that Mr. Seddon was induced to resign by action taken by the Virginia Congressional delegation. These gentlemen, it appears, sent into the President an official announcement that they had lost confidence in all the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Trenholm, and asked for a change. Mr. Seddon being informed of this action, immediately sent in his resignation.

Two important measures, recently passed by Congress, were made public on Saturday. One is the bill providing for the appointment of a "General-in-Chief" of the Confederate Armies. This provides that the General-in-Chief shall have charge of the armies of the Confederacy. Whether this implies the power to select the generals who shall command these armies is a matter of doubt. It also repeals the law providing a staff for the general assigned to duty at Richmond. General Bragg now holds the position referred to. The bill has not, as yet, been approved by the President. The other measure is the resolution recommending the assignment of General Joseph E. Johnston to the command of the Army of Tennessee.

Five hundred returned Confederate prisoners, who arrived at Varina on Friday, reached the city last night on our flag-of-truce boat from Boulware's landing.

By the same boat, Mr. Francis P. Blair, Sr., peace commissioner, returned to this city. Nothing has transpired as to the objects of his mission; but of course it has reference to peace negotiations, and this has grown out of his former visit. He is a guest of Captain Hatch, at the residence of the latter, corner of Fourth and Leigh streets.

The Hon. H. S. Foote, of Tennessee, left the city yesterday morning by the Fredericksburg train, *en route* for Prince George county, Virginia.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

### From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan 26.—The Confederate fleet in James river attempted to pass the obstructions at the head of Farragon Island yesterday. The wooden gunboat Drury, carrying one gun, ran aground and was abandoned and blown up. The iron-clad Fredericksburg passed the obstructions, but returned in consequence of the Virginia and Richmond running upon the shoals between the Dutch Gap canal and Howlett's. They got off at high tide and returned with Fredericksburg to their usual moorings.

### From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.—Our scouts report that the enemy near Pocotaligo have withdrawn a short distance. A large body of troops from Savannah are reported marching on the Augusta road. The object of the latter movement is not yet ascertained.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRINDSTONES! GRINDSTONES!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE a good assortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRINDSTONES, weighing from 80 to 600 pounds.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Jan 27-6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
*** Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times.

PATTERN MAKERS WANTED.

WE WISH TO EMPLOY ONE OR TWO FIRST class pattern makers. Apply at once to
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Jan 27-6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
*** Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times.

IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS Plantation and Farmer's Iron, Shovel Iron, Nail Rods, Band Iron, Heavy Sheet Iron for making Hoops, Spades, &c.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON, & Co.,
Jan 27-6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
*** Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times

CAST STEEL AXES.

WE HAVE FOR SALE SIX OR EIGHT DOZEN (5 and 6 pounds) best steel axes.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Jan 27-6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
*** Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times.

ORDINANCE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF the City of Raleigh:

That it shall not be lawful for any slave to buy or contract to buy any meat, provisions or other article in the city market, without the written permission of his or her owner or manager, nor for any slave to buy or contract to buy any meat, provisions or other article in said market with intent to sell the same again, nor to sell or offer to sell any article purchased in said market, and any slave offending against either of said provisions shall be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, at the discretion of the Mayor.

Sec. 2. The said Ordinance shall go into effect on the 1st day of February, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk to advertise the same in the city papers, at the Court House, Post Office and other public places.

WM. H. HARRISON, Mayor.
J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.
Raleigh, Jan. 27-tFeb

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. L. E. RIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February Term for Wake County Court. If elected he pledges himself to the faithful discharge of his duties. (Jan 27-d3t&w4t*)

**Thirty cents for Rags.**—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

**Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

## NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE SESSION 1864.

### SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—H H Best.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Ootterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E K Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Cahe.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

## Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

## J. M. Lovejoy's Academy!

THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the 1st of February, 1865.
All students required to drill.
For Particulars, address the Principal.
J. M. LOVEJOY,
Jan 11-tFeb1 Raleigh, N C

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE IN THE EASTERN PART OF the city, containing four rooms, a good garden coning on acre, and a good well of water on the adjoining lot. For particulars apply at
Jan 13 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
*BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,*
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

**How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

**Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

1865. Counting-House 1865.

## CALENDAR.

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## NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

**Auction and Commission House**

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

## To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

### A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

*LARGE HOUSE,*

46 x 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 12-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. JNO. W. HARRISON.

## D. C. MURRAY & CO., General Auction and Commission Merchants,

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HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, solicits consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of goods, stocks, &c., &c.

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Jan 12-d&w tf

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!

Post Quartermaster's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 22D day of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month.
W. E. PEIRCE,
Jan 19-12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

## Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30-d&w6t

$2,000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it, which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. F. C. BRYAN,
Jan. 18-dtf Agent So. Express Company.

PRINTING

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.
J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864

**Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

# DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1865.


### WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

### CHANGE OF TERMS.

In view of the increased and still increasing prices of everything connected with the publication business, we find ourselves compelled to make a corresponding change in the subscription price of our paper, which will, on and after Monday, January 16th, be as follows:

*SUBSCRIPTION RATES:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily Progress, six months | $40 00 |
| " " Three months | 20 00 |
| " " One month | 10 00 |
| Weekly Progress, three months | 10 00 |
| " " six months | 20 00 |

*ADVERTISING RATES:*

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid Insion type, or less, $5 00.

We make no apology for this advance: the rapid depreciation of the currency is a fact well known to all, and we must advance our terms or cease to print.

These advanced rates will go into effect on and after Monday next, the 16th instant. Jan 14, 1864.

### "Gloomy Day."

Though the "red string" is supposed to have been pulled in and is no longer visible on the outside of the door, yesterday was emphatically a "gloomy day:" the gloom was relieved somewhat, however, by the fact that persons of a sanguine turn "looked for better times." There is a panic in Wall st., New York, as well as in Richmond, and gold—execrable dross which so many make their god in this world—has tumbled some! We were assured, during the morning, that 35 for one was the top of the market in Richmond! From 75 to 35 is quite a decent decline, and whether Mr. Secretary Trenholm pays the soldiers and others the sums justly due them or not, people will begin to think something of Confederate money.

Visionary persons are disposed to attribute this tumble in gold to prospects of peace, but we imagine that the *phobia* will hardly reach the more reflecting. The fact is the nest of blockade runners that infested Wilmington have done more to depreciate the currency, in their trade with the common enemy through Nassau, than all other things combined, and had the port been effectually closed two years ago we have no doubt but the Confederacy would have been the gainer thereby. The immense business carried on with the Yankees, by these blockade runners, was all in gold, and hence large sums were necessary for every steamer that sailed: and this demand caused the fabulous price to which it had attained.

But while yesterday was a "gloomy day" for those who had invested in gold at from 50 to 70, it was manifestly the harbinger of "better times" to those who have imbibed the peace *phobia*. Our "commissioners" are already on the way, we suppose, for Richmond, and if the Piedmont road puts them through with its accustomed dispatch we may expect to hear of their arrival at the Confederate Capital within ten days or two weeks. We trust the gentlemen have filled their pockets with pea nuts, for they will find them both high and scarce in Richmond. We trust too that they will proceed as *secretly* as possible, and be sure when they return to report to the Assembly in *secret* session, and let the vulgar populace know nothing about it. If the "commissioners" will hurry up and get there before old Blair leaves they may have a good time, for we know the aged functionary brought his own groceries. He will not subject himself to "new dip" for a whole week when it is so easy to put a dozen or two custom house brand in one's trunk. And then who knows but old Blair and our "commissioners" may close up the whole business, over that same dozen bottles, and so enable our commissioners to bring back the articles of agreement and the peace manifesto in their breeches pockets. Surely we should "look for better times."

But seriously we see no peace in all this panic. The North has but one proposition to make, and that is that we cease to fight, submit to the national authority and demand our rights under the Constitution; while we set out by demanding that which they seem determined never to yield, a separate nationality. Such are the positions of Mr. Davis and Mr. Lincoln, and hence we see no possible road to peace without the intervention of the States.

We shall keep the public posted relative to passing events, but if peace comes with the first quarter of the new moon we shall be as much astonished as gratified. We "look for better times," however, and trust the millenial morn is not as distant as some suppose.

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A man with an inveterate habit of talking to himself, when asked why, said he had two reasons: One, "he liked to talk to a sensible man; the other, he liked to hear a sensible man talk."

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William H. Stewart, son-in-law of Gov. Foote, has been elected United States Senator from Nevada.

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Love one human being purely and warmly, and you will love all. The heart in this heaven, like the wandering sun, sees nothing, from the dew drop to the ocean, but a mirror, which it warms and fills.

## WAR NEWS.

PETERSBURG.

The *Express* of Monday says:

The heavy rain which prevailed all day Saturday effectually put a stop to the usual firing on the lines, and the day passed in quiet. Yesterday this quiet was unbroken, and for the first time in many weeks this community was undisturbed for so long a period, by the heavy discharges of cannon.

A heavy fall of rain commenced about five o'clock on Saturday morning, and continued without intermission, until some time after dark, flooding the country, which was just recovering from the ill effects of the late rains, with water. The roads in every direction are thrown back into their recent miry condition. The streams are swollen, and the trenches turned into mud walks. We are glad to see however, that the trenches are being gravelled at different points, which operation, when finished, will render them firm and solid for walking purposes, alike in dry and wet weather.

We can hear of nothing of interest occuring at any point on the lines. Our scouting parties continue to harras the small raiding columns of the enemy on the line of the Jerusalem Plank road, and eastward, and not unfrequently kill and capture numbers of the Yankees engaged in them. The Yankees have a moral dread of these scouts, and often magnify them into regiments and brigades. It sometimes happens that an entire brigade is sent out to disperse or capture half a dozen scouts, who by their manoeuverings halt or rout a squadron of Yankee forragers.

COTTON TO BE BURNED.

We call particular attention, says the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, to the order of Maj. Gen. Hill concerning the disposition of cotton. Gen. Hill is a man to obey orders "in scorn of consequence," and we earnestly advise interested parties to take time by the forelock and remove their combustible material to a proper locality. If they do not, the evil that may ensue will be upon their heads.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT,
Augusta, Ga Jan. 19, 1865.

HON R. H MAY—*Mayor of Augusta*: Lieut. General Hardee directs me to have the cotton burned in the city on the approach of the Yankees. This order I am bound to execute even at the peril of the city. It is to be hoped that your patriotic citizens will at once remove this temptation to Yankee invasion either to distant parts, or to the commons where the torch can be applied when the emergency shall occur.

With great respect,
D. H. HILL, Maj. Gen.

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

The following is the bill providing for the appointment of General-in-Chief, which was passed by Congress in secret session:

AN ACT *to provide for the appointment of a General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederate States.*

*The Congress of the Confederte States of America do enact*, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer who shall be known and designated as "*General-in-Chief*," who shall be the ranking officer of the army, and, as such, shall have command of the military forces of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. That the act providing a staff for the General who may be assigned to duty at the seat of Government, is hereby repealed, and that the General-in-Chief, who may be appointed under the provisions of this act, shall have a staff not less than that now allowed a General in the field, to be assigned by the President, or to be appointed by him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON.

The following joint resolution was passed by both Houses of Congress in secret session. The secrecy being now removed, we are able to publish it:

*Resolved*, (the House of Representatives concurring), That if the President shall assign Gen. Jos. E. Johnson to the command of the army of Tennessee, it will be hailed with joy by the army and will receive the approval of the country.

FROM RICHMOND—PEACE RUMORS, ETC.

The *Examiner* of Tuesday has the following:

Public talk in Richmond has taken a decidedly new turn on the subject of the Blair mission, since the very expeditious return of that person to this city. The attention of the public seems to have been strongly awakened by the haste of his movements; and the talk through the city yesterday was that Mr. Blair's second visit, so close on the heels of his first, argued a feverish anxiety at Washington, which might very possibly mean that there was an anticipation there of certain emergencies ahead very favorable to the Confederacy, against which it might be advisable for the Yankees to *hedge* as soon as possible.

A number of persons thought to discover in the evidence of concern at Washington, suggested by Mr. Blair's second visit, an intimation of the truth of the idea that European Powers would, on the fourth of March, recognize the then existing Washington Government as representing only its constituents, viz: those who voted in the Presidential election of last November: thus logically involving the recognition of the Confederacy.

LATER.

We were informed last night, by an authority which we believe to be good that the proposition brought by Blair is substantially that stated in the New York *World*, which the reader will find in our column of Yankee news.

Lincoln proposes peace on this basis: He will issue a proclamation of executive amnesty to *persons*, on the following conditions:—1st. Abolition of slavery in all the States. 2d. Return of all the States into the Union as it was, under the Constitution *as it is*—the changes made in the Constitution since the war to be accepted as part of it. As no convention has been held to change the Constitution of the United States since the war, it is presumed that he refers to the series of unconstitutional, or extra-constitutional laws passed by the Yankee Congress, which make the United States Government at this moment the darkest despotism on earth.

Thus, the proposition is simply for submission to subjugation in its direst form. The enemy hopes to gain from cowardice what he has hitherto been unable to accomplish with arms.

We hope that this will prove to be a correct statement of Blair's "terms."

## NORTHERN NEWS.

The following summary is from late Northern papers:

Secretary Stanton sent an official dispatch to Lincoln, reiterating the accounts of the capture of Fort Fisher. The following is an extract from the dispatch.

On Monday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the magazine of Fort Fisher exploded, killing and wounding two or three hundred persons.

How the explosion occurred was not known, but General Terry believed it was occasioned by accident or neglect.

General Hoke's division, reported as five thousand, was at Wilmington. A portion of it was thrown into the fort not long before the assault, and while that was going on a demonstration was made by General Hoke against our defences; but it was found too strong for anything more than a skirmish a tack.

About 11 o'clock on Monday morning, a heavy cloud of smoke was observed over Fort Smith, on the south side of New Inlet. The naval officer commanding that station reported that the enemy had fired their barracks and evacuated that fort.

The armament of the fort was seventy-two guns, some of large calibre and rifled, and one Armstrong gun. The troops in the fort had rations for sixteen days. Their loss in killed and wounded was between four hundred and five hundred. General Whiting had three wounds in the thigh. Colonel Lamb also, who had gone into the fort with reinforcements, and to relieve General Whiting on Sunday, is wounded. On Monday, everything was quiet as a Sabbath day. The dead were being buried, and the wounded collected and placed in transports and field hospitals.

FROM SHERMAN.

FORTRESS MONROE,
Tuesday, Jan. 17—10 M. M.

To the President: General Sherman renewed the movement of his forces from Savannah last week. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps went in transports to Beaufort on Saturday, the 14th. The Seventeenth corps, under Major-General Blair, crossed Port Royal ferry, and, with a portion of General Foster's command, moved on Pocotaligo. General Howard, commanding that wing of the army, reported, on Sunday, the 15th, that the enemy abandoned his strong works in our front on Saturday night.—General Blair's corps now occupies a strong position across the railrod, covering all approaches eastward to Pocotaligo.

* * * * * *

A mistake prevails at the North as to the present inducement for commerce at Savannah. There is not yet any large population to be supplied, no credit or money, no commodities of exchange, and there can be no great amount for a considerable period.

All the cotton and products now within Savannah belong to the Government, as captured property.

Stringent precautions against supplies that might go to the enemy have been made, and will be enforced by General Sherman.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the United States Senate, on Wednesday last, Mr. Howard, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution, which was ordered to be printed, recommending that measures of retaliation be adopted in order to prevent the continuance of the barbarities practiced at the South on Union prisoners.

A resolution was adopted the same day in the House of Representatives, appointing a committee to inquire into reported abuses at the Old Capitol and Carroll prisons. A lively debate sprang upon a motion to reconsider the vote by which this resolution was adopted, in which Messrs. Stevens, Ganson, Davis, Coffroth and others took part. The motion to reconsider was finally laid on the table.

LETTER FROM GENERAL THOMAS.

General Thomas has written to the War Department a letter, giving a very encouraging view of military affairs in the Southwest. He says that Hood cannot gather an army of twenty thousand men, and that the Southwest is practically a conquered country.

The St. Louis *Union*, of the 12th instant, says:

"We are apprised of a great military movement that will startle the public in a few days.—Its details are contraband at present."

The Boston *Journal*, of January 14th, says:

"We received intelligence from the West yesterday of an important military movement, but withhold it for obvious reasons."

FROM TEXAS.

Advices from Texas, via Matamoras and Havanna, state that on the night of December 21st, at Corpus Christi, the Confederate Colonel Mat Nolan and Mr. S. C. Donnald were assassinated.

General Slaughter has issued a decree declaring Pasodo, Acquila, Laredo, Rio Grande and Colinburgh to be the only frontier towns through which the exportation of cotton is to be allowed.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The blockade-runner Princess Royal, which was on her way from Bermuda to Nassau has been lost. On the 2d inst, the steamers Confederate States and the Chicora are reported to have arrived from Charleston; the Syren and Little Hattie, also from Charleston, and that the Agnes E. Fry and the Julia were entirely lost while trying to get from Chareston.

On the 8th instant, the rebel steamer Colonel Lamb arrived from Nassau, of six hundred and sixteen tons, and it is reported she is intended for a privateer; and on the 9th instant, arrived the steamer Lark, two hundred and sixty-seven tons, from Liverpool and Madeira, consigned to Charles J. Helen, the rebel agent in Havana; on the 12th instant, the Neva, which sailed on the 10th, returned in distress, but the general opinion is she was chased by a United States gunboat.

THOMAS'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOOD—A GRAND COMBINATION.

Letters received in Washington from General Thomas give a brief history of his Tennessee campaign. They show that he desired to accompany Gen Sherman to Atlanta, and thought another officer the proper person to conduct affairs against Hood. Gen. Sherman, however, put full confidence in him, and all the initiatory steps of the campaign were made in obedience to his orders. Gen Thomas says the campaign would have been different if Sherman had not felt obliged to take most of the cavalry in his department, and that Hood's escape with any part of his army was mainly due to that cause. He explains at length the reasons for his protracted delay in bringing Hood to a general engagement. Some part thereof was due to the suggestions of Gen. Sherman and orders from Gen Grant, and some part to the non-arrival of Gen Smith's command from St. Louis, whose progress was delayed by storms, and possibly, bad roads. He also hoped by making the fight so far north to partly counterbalance in the pursuit (for he never contemplated the possibility of defeat) the deficiency of cavalry.

The New York *Times* says Grant is at the head of all the movements now progressing, and cites to prove it the fact—

That it was on the very day (December 15th) when the news got to New York that Sherman's scout had reached Dahlgren's fleet with the intelligence that Sherman's army had safely arrived at the seaboard—it was on that same day that the gallant army of Thomas sallied out of Nashville, struck Hood, and began the battle which ended in the total rout of the rebel forces from Tennessee. We have no means of veryfying the idea, but we have no doubt that the one great event waited upon the other, and that when Grant on the James heard of Sherman's safety on the Atlantic, he telegraphed Thomas on the Cumberland that his hour had come.

LINCOLN'S ULTIMATUM.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* says:

Mr. Blair has gone to the rebel capital with the full knowledge and consent of President Lincoln, and is clothed with all the authority requisite for opening negotiations with Jeff. Davis, with a view to restore peace to the country.—There is no doubt about this, nor will the rebel authorities be the least incredulous of Mr. Blair's official character when he shows his credentials. It is also true that his instructions as to the terms to be offered to the Richmond Government are embraced within these three distinct propositions, each and all are final, viz:

1. *Amnesty to all*, without regard to age, sex, or position, and irrespective of what he or they may have done since the war began. This includes all the rebel civil and military officials, from Jeff. Davis down.

2. *The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.* Of course some radical changes in both the Union and the Constitution have been made by the party now in power, which will not be altered in the least. But the point is that the South is to be permitted to retire to the Union with all the rights and privileges which it held before any of the States seceded.

3. *The total abolition of slavery.* From this point the President will not retract one iota. He does not insist upon the immediate abolition of slavery, but he does insist that such measures be taken by the Southern States as will secure its extinction within a reasonable length of time.—This is a *sine qua non* of the restoration of peace. Such are the chief features of the propositions which Mr. Blair is authorized to lay before the Confederate authorities.

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[From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

### STATE RIGHTS A PHYSICAL FACT.

In the House, Mr. Miles offered a resolution declaring that all attempts to make peace with the United States, by the action or intervention of the separate States comprising this Confederacy, was unauthorized by the Constitution, and in contravention of the supreme law of the land, and therefore revolutionary; that the Confederate States are prosecuting a war to establish their independence and a separate power, and that Congress is firmly determined to continue the struggle in which we are involved until the United States acknowledge our independence.—*Congressional Proceedings.*

Each State in this Confedration is a perfect nation in itself, because it has within itself all the attributes of distinct and perfect political sovereignty. And this sovereignty, this perfect nationality is a tangible, positive and physical fact, no theoretical or metaphysical deduction—hence State Rights, of which we hear so much, are things not granted by another or reserved to the State by any compact, but they are natural and organic, and no political power on earth, exercised through Conventions, Legislatures or Congresses can take them away. Complete subjugation to the will of another by force of arms is the only death to the State's life. They can not be destroyed by paper enactments nor by resolutions, however patriotic they may sound.—Georgia is a perfect nationality, armed at all points *cap a pie*, with full free and vigorous sovereignty.

This sovereignty will never be endangered so long as the true State organization lasts, and the privilege of the people, which is a part of this sovereignty, to assemble and express their views and convictions, is not overthrown. The right of assembly is one of the fundamental prescriptive institutions of the South; it is almost the essence of her sovereignty, her national life.—When she is deprived of this she looses State Rights—she looses the guarantee of liberty and the check to despotism. Centralized consolidation can alone creep in through this avenue, this destroying of the separate political action or organization of a State; if she chooses either in her blindness or foresight, to move separately and act independently—to assemble in her sovereignty, to call together her people in their national capacity. This privilege of the people is, the very essence of their individuality—States Rights—nationality—the converse of consolidation.

The very soul of the struggle between these States and the old Federal Union is for the preservation of the entity of the State in all her political relations with their general agent, the Constitutional Government. And the folly of the Northern Federalists is that the United States was a nation, or that it had a single attribute of sovereignty or nationality. There is danger to State Rights in that direction. The Abolitionists, the National Republicans, War Democrats, or by whatever names known, hold the doctrine of a National Government, speak of the United States as a *nation*, and claim for the United States individual sovereignty and life. Upon this idea has the war against the seceding States been conducted in every particular. It is the error which history will point to in our experiment of federated self-government. The United States is neither a people nor a nation, nor is the Confederate States, as a government, either. Neither have any of the elements of nationality or sovereignty. They should exercise only delegated powers. They are the mere creatures of parchment—paper horses, without stability when unsupported by the true nations—the States—clustered about them.

The States which now make the Northern Government have yielded a part of their essential sovereignty, and the consequence is rapidly accumulating power and authority in the central head. Consolidation, a fusing of individual nationalities, into one homogeneous whole, will be the inevitable result. State Rights will die when the Northern States conquer the Southern, and the Southern States are forced into a Union, which they have solemnly declared against in their individual, sovereign capacity.

The Confederate States, as a Government, have yet respected the sovereignty of the States. But a resolution offered by Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, (the home of Calhoun,) is the first motion we have yet noticed in which the essential sovereignty of the States was about to be disputed. We have as an editor and in other ways, upheld earnestly the Administration of the Confederate States. We would still sacrifice much in upholding the hands of the men who have been selected to lead the South in this great struggle for the preservation of the individual lives of the States, but we disapprove and discard as an infringement of every right, which is the States naturally, the idea which is set forth in the resolution of Mr. Miles.

If the individual States choose to assemble separately to investigate their present position, ay! to make peace and

"Shall crook the hinges of a suppliant knee
Before the meanest thing
That ever writhed in the mockery of a King,"

it is their inalienable right to do so, however dishonorable it might be, and however false they might and would be to the pledges which they had made.

Mr. Miles' resolution is not worth the paper upon which it is written. It is fustain—it is stuff. The States are sovereign; the Confederate Government is only their agent. He should learn this truth.

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"THE TELEGRAPH."—We have received the 2nd number of *The Telegraph*, a very neat and spirited paper published at Fayetteville, by W. H. Bernard, Esq. After printing the first number of his paper Mr. Bernard suspended and volunteered for the Wilmington emergency, and we are glad to see that he went safely through the campaign and has returned to his post. In the first issue of his paper, after his return from Wilmington, he says:

We resume the publication of the *Daily Telegraph* to-day. Last week we "volunteered", and went to Wilmington. We "tendered our services", with a squad of six—five men and a boy—and offered to retake Fort Fisher. The General in command would not accept this offer, thinking it would be a useless sacrifice of the squad. The fact is, the patriotism of the "volunteers" was not appreciated; and the authorities told us we might return home. At this announcement, we jumped forty-feet high, gave the military salute, and left by the "safety line" at a double quick. There were *several* going the same way—*from* the "front." There were even to be seen, on our route homeward, many excellent gentlemen who owned valuable property in Wilmington, and who seemed deeply impressed with the belief that Lumberton, or Egypt, or Fayetteville was the point at which to make a "stand" for its defence. These gentlemen all have our sympathies; and we have no reason for doubting the success of their various "flank" movements.

At all events, we are home again; and we see no sufficient cause now for leaving "by the next boat." We really thought our services were needed at Wilmington, but the authorities said not, and we don't regret that they did. The fact that we expected to get into a fight, is not proof positive that we were "spoiling" for it. We think the entire squad—five men and a boy—will endorse this sentiment.

Considering how little was effected by this expedition, and how little the citizens of Wilmington seemed disposed to remain there and defend their own homes, we are not sure if it would not be better for the "squad" to remain here hereafter and defend Wilmington at "long range."

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The weather for the last few days has been very severe. The Salisbury *Watchman* of Tuesday says:

The sleet of Friday night and Saturday, was the heaviest and most damaging to timber of any known in this section for many years. The shade and fruit trees in town were nearly all damaged, and in many cases ruined. Forest trees were also damaged, and some times uprooted by their accumulated loads of ice.

Of the weather higher up the country the Statesville *Express* says:

On last Friday evening commenced another rain with sleet, which continued throughout the night. On arising Saturday morning one of the most beautiful scenes was presented to the beholder. Every tree and shrub was totally crystalized and a heavy fringe of icicles were pendant from the eaves of the houses, rendering the picture similar to the Naiad's palace. But notwithstanding the beauty presented, the sleet has been quite destructive of the beautiful shade trees which adorned our streets—numbers having been stripped of their limbs and in places leaving naught but the bare trunk. This has been the heaviest crystalization that we have ever witnessed. Were the sun to shine, as we are writing, a million diamonds would glitter on the footstool of the Creator

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Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE, ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES:

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham Counties to bring in their surplus Corn immediately, for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durham's, W. P. Ward.—Hillsboro' to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PIERCE,
Jan 19-12t Capt. & A. Q. M.